

## HISTORY BUILDERS.

**Mrs. Leland Stanford's Worry Cure**

She was a woman of rare business capacity and possessed unusual intellectual power. For that reason Senator Stanford was confident that in case he should be taken away before the work was completed it still would be carried on exactly as he and Mrs. Stanford had contemplated.

Several years after Senator Stanford's death Mrs. Stanford took great interest in a historical work which it was ex-

who were preparing the work, and should have valuable information to them.

The editor confessed to her that certain patterns had arisen which were emblematic of her own mind. If that is so, I can tell you how to drive worry away."

I must stop many factories, depopulate many farms, empty many shops. For I must have the men. The indirect cost of war is far more than the direct, the exhaustion of my country, which in the end I must pay.

(Written expressly for The Washington Herald)

(Written expressly for the Washington Herald.)

Fifty years ago today the bombardment of Atlanta, Ga., by the Federals under Gen. W. T. Sheridan was in progress. The Union lines had been pushed to various degrees. A shell passed through Peter Hughes' house, wounding Mrs. Flake, Mrs. Coons and a child of Mrs. Callahan.

"About twenty shots struck the Western and Atlantic roundhouse and three or four shots struck the State depot."

For three weeks the Federals had been hammering at the doors of "The Gate City of the South." Great damage had

done to many of the important Confederate machine shops and to public buildings, and, unfortunately, also to

ivate residences. The inhabitants  
mulated the citizens of Vicksburg and  
ug bomb-proof shelters in their yards.  
"It was a fearful, not strange," wrote  
"Mr. Warner's house was struck and  
he and his only child killed. A lady re-  
fugee from Rome, Ga., was killed th-  
same evening on Beaufort street."

en. J. B. Hood, "to mark how expert  
old men, women, and children in  
hiding their little underground forts,

which to fly for safety during the storm of shot and shell. Often, mid the darkness of night, were they constrained to lie in their supine positions, as the hell plunged through the house, mangleling their bodies.

**People Cling to Homes.**

In spite of the rain of shells and the destruction within the city, there was a general exodus of the civilians.

ent was "sublimely grand and terrific." The great shells shot up from the batteries, leaving a trail of fire behind

At first the residents spent much of their time underground, day and night.

On some days, when the Federal fire

as especially heavy and destructive. After awhile the terror wore off and there was a reign of terror in the city. The streets were filled with people. However, not much business was done as the fires of hell and all the thunder and lightning seemed to be blazing there was very little in the city to do.

g and roaring over Atlanta," wrote one  
ident.  
A pall of sulphurous smoke hung low  
purchased. Food was especially scarce  
and high priced, but most families had  
private larders on which they relied.

over the city, obscuring the glare of a midsummer sun. The impact and detonation of the shells was heard in every

It is said that the Atlanta Medical College, where, together with many Confer-

To add to the confusion fires broke out

quently, and the firemen and citizens who rushed to put out the blaze did so at the risk of their lives. A number of buildings were destroyed by fire after

They had been riddled by shot and shell and blackened ruins appeared in every square.

**Diary of the Siege.**  
One Atlanta diarist noted the damage done in a section of the city. Among the iron works and shops, Gen. Hood was enabled to rapidly repair any damage done the railroads in his rear in Federal cavalry raids.

Gen. Hood Protests.

Every building on Cherokee Block was struck, and each one considerably

amaged. Five shells passed through Wesley Chapel from the rear end of the building and three from the front. One shell passed through ten seats. Four


Two shots struck John Weaver's house

Walton street, one of them passing through the parlor, tearing up the furniture and piano."

Every house on Alameda street to the  
as works was struck and damaged in

**OPHELIA'S SLATE**

The destructive fire upon the city was to be the subject of controversy later on



Gen. Sherman had ordered the bombardment without warning to those within the town. Gen. Hood afterward protested in a voluminous correspondence. Sherman



from our line of investment that overabundant their mark went into the habitations of women and children."

Gen. Hood replied that Gen. Sherman had for weeks fired far above and beyond the Confederate lines of defense. Gen. Sherman replied that he was no

bound by the laws of war to give notice of the shelling of Atlanta, a fortified town, with magazines, arsenals, found-

CLOZE  
FACE FULL  
WDIR

theory wrong, that Atlanta was not a fortified town in a military sense.

no quarter.  
(Copyright, 1914.)

—

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_